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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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RATNERPRESTIA P O BOX 980 VALLEY FORGE, PA 19482-0980				SCHNURR, JOHN R
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/775,867	NAGASAWA ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	John R. Schnurr	2623

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 September 2007.  
 2a) This action is FINAL.                            2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1,3-13 and 16-41 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1,3-13 and 16-41 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 10 February 2004 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 02/10/2004.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application  
 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## **DETAILED ACTION**

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 09/06/2007 has been entered.

### ***Response to Arguments***

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 3-13 and 16-41 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1, 3, 4, 10, 12, 13, 20, 21, 26, 27, 29 and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Allen et al. (US Patent Application Publication 2002/0154888)**, herein Allen, in view of **Mitchell (US Patent Application Publication 2002/0162120)**.

Consider **claim 1**, Allen clearly teaches an interactive remote control unit configured to control a device to be controlled through bi-directional wireless communications, (**Fig. 2**) the unit comprising:

- a) a receiver configured to receive a broadcast signal from the device to be controlled (**Fig. 5: Television program reception component 566 receives a program list 511, which is broadcast over the network 101, [0077], the program list 511 is transferred to program list reception component 510 of the remote control 106, [0065].**)
- b) a display configured to display information contents of the broadcast signal received at the receiver; (**Fig. 5 Display 530, [0071]**)
- c) an entry section configured to accept input data with respect to the information contents shown on the display; (**Fig. 5 User selection 512, [0067]**)
- d) a transmitter configured to transmit operation data for the device to be controlled according to the input data regarding the information contents of the signal displayed on the display (**Fig. 5 Transmission 536, [0075]**)
- e) a controller configured to govern the receiver, the display, and the transmitter. (**Fig.4 CPU 416, [0061]**)

Allen further teaches the programs are distributed using MPEG encoding. (**[0034]**)

However, Allen does not explicitly teach the receiver receiving MPEG data separated from the broadcast signal from the device to be controlled and the operation data is a request for more information, including the MPEG data separated from the broadcast signal.

In an analogous art Mitchell, which discloses a system for providing supplemental content from a television system to a remote control, clearly teaches the receiver receiving MPEG data separated from the broadcast signal from the device to be controlled (**Fig. 2: STB 102 receives MPEG encoded data, [0018], supplemental content is extracted from the MPEG signal, [0028], the supplemental signal is provided to the remote device 204, [0042].**) and the operation data is a request for more information, including the MPEG data separated from the broadcast signal. (**Fig. 5: In step 504 the remote device 204 requests information from the STB 102, [0076], this information may include the separated MPEG data, [0042].**)

Therefore, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Allen by transmitting separated MPEG data from the STB to the remote control upon request, as taught by Mitchell, for the benefit of allowing the user to access higher-bandwidth applications that are of interest ([0042] Mitchell).

Consider **claim 3**, Allen combined with Mitchell, as in claim 1, clearly teaches the information contents shown in the display includes at least any one of a text data, a still image, and a motion picture. (**Fig. 2: EPG 252 includes text data, [0042] Allen.**)

Consider **claim 4**, Allen combined with Mitchell, as in claim 1, clearly teaches the device to be controlled is a digital-broadcasting receiver, (**[0026] Allen**) and the broadcast signal contains program arrangement information required for creating an electronic program guide (EPG). (**[0068] Allen**)

Consider **claim 5**, Allen combined with Mitchell, as in claim 1, clearly teaches the request for more information is a request for more information about any one of i) a broadcasting program and ii) information distributed by a video-on-demand service - among the EPG shown in the display, (**The user may select a television program from list 511, [0072] Allen**) and wherein, in response to the request for more information, the display shows a motion picture of the content specified. (**[0042]**)

Consider **claim 6**, Allen combined with Mitchell, as in claim 1, clearly teaches the device to be controlled is a digital-broadcasting receiver, (**[0026] Allen**) and the broadcast signal contains a still image data for an EPG. (**[0042] Mitchell**)

Consider **claim 7**, Allen combined with Mitchell, as in claim 1, clearly teaches the request for more information is a request for more information about a broadcasting program from the EPG, (**The user may select a television program from list 511, [0072] Allen**) and wherein, in response to the request for more information, the display shows a motion picture of the broadcasting program. (**[0042] Mitchell**)

Consider **claim 8**, Allen combined with Mitchell, as in claim 1, clearly teaches the device to be controlled is a digital-broadcasting receiver, (**[0026] Allen**) and the broadcast signal contains information on data-broadcasting program guide. (**[0068] Allen**)

Consider **claim 9**, Allen combined with Mitchell, as in claim 1, clearly teaches the request for more information is a request for more information about a data-broadcasting program from the data-broadcasting program guide, (**The user may select a television program from list 511, [0072] Allen**) and wherein, in

response to the request for more information, the display shows a motion picture of the data-broadcasting program. ([0042] Mitchell)

Consider **claim 10**, Allen combined with Mitchell, as in claim 1, clearly teaches the device to be controlled is a recording/reproducing device, ([0025] Allen) and the broadcast signal contains table-of-contents information on motion pictures recorded in a recording medium employed for the recording/reproducing device. ([0091] Allen)

Consider **claim 11**, Allen combined with Mitchell, as in claim 1, clearly teaches the request for more information is a request for more information about an item from the table-of-contents information, ([0091] Allen) and wherein, in response to the request for more information, the display shows a motion picture corresponding to the item selected. ([0042] Mitchell)

Consider **claim 12**, Allen combined with Mitchell, as in claim 1, clearly teaches the recording/reproducing device is any one of i) a video cassette recorder; ii) a hard disk video recorder; and iii) an optical disk video recorder. ([0025] Allen)

Consider **claim 13**, Allen combined with Mitchell, as in claim 1, clearly teaches the transmitter and the receiver communicate with the device to be controlled under communication standards of any one of Bluetooth, 802.11b, 802.11a, 802.11g, and ZigBee. ([0036] Allen)

Consider **claim 20**, Allen combined with Mitchell, as in claim 1, clearly teaches the information contents contain at least any one of no-charge service information and charged service information. (**No fee is associated with the information of Allen.**)

Consider **claim 21**, Allen combined with Mitchell, as in claim 1, clearly teaches the display shows contents data of the information by an operator's action of any one of i) touching the unit; and ii) operating the unit. ([0039] Allen)

Consider **claim 23**, Allen combined with Mitchell, as in claim 1, clearly teaches the unit outputs sound so as to correspond to the information contents shown in the display. (**The additional data provided to remote device 204 of Fig. 2 can include audio information, see paragraph [0022] of Mitchell.**)

Consider **claim 24**, Allen combined with Mitchell, as in claim 23, clearly teaches wherein the unit controls volume of the sound in response to a request entered through the entry section. (**Control buttons 234 of Fig. 2 include volume control buttons, see paragraph [0039] of Mitchell.**)

Consider **claim 26**, Allen combined with Mitchell, as in claim 1, clearly teaches the entry section includes a touch panel formed on the display section. ([0039] **Allen**)

Consider **claim 27**, Allen combined with Mitchell, as in claim 1, clearly teaches the display shows details of the contents data in response to a request entered through the entry section. (**Fig. 5 Step 514, [0077]**)

Consider **claim 29**, Allen combined with Mitchell, as in claim 1, clearly teaches the display contains a plurality of sub-windows, each of which bears different information. (**Fig. 2: Supplemental content 246 and 248 are displayed in separate windows, [0031] Mitchell.**)

Consider **claim 38**, Allen clearly teaches a system comprising a device to be controlled and an interactive remote control unit configured to control a device to be controlled through bi-directional wireless communications, (**Fig. 2**)

wherein the device to be controlled includes:

a tuner for receiving a broadcast signal which includes MPEG data; (**Fig. 3: Network interface 302 receives MPEG data, [0034].**)

a first transmitter configured to transmit the broadcast signal received by the tuner to the interactive remote control unit; (**Fig. 3: Wireless transmitter 202, [0048].**)

a first receiver configured to receive operation data for the device by the interactive remote control unit, (**Fig. 3: Wireless receiver 204, [0048]**)

wherein the interactive remote control unit includes:

a second receiver configured to receive the broadcast signal from the device to be controlled; (**Fig. 4: Wireless receiver 204, [0048]. Fig. 5: Television program reception component 566 receives a program list 511, which is broadcast over the network 101, [0077], the program list 511 is transferred to program list reception component 510 of the remote control 106, [0065].**)

a display configured to display information contents of the broadcast signal received at the second receiver; (**Fig. 4: Display screen 250, [0062]**)

an entry section configured to accept input data with respect to the information contents shown on the display; (**Fig. 4: User controls 420, [0063]**)

a second transmitter configured to transmit operation data for the device to be controlled according to the input data; (**Fig. 4: Wireless transmitter 202. Fig. 5 Transmission 536, [0075]**)

a controller configured to govern the second receiver, the display, and the second transmitter, (**Fig.4 CPU 416, [0061]**)

Allen further teaches the programs are distributed using MPEG encoding. (**[0034]**)

However, Allen does not explicitly teach:

a separator configured to separate the MPEG data from the broadcast signal;

a converter configured to convert the MPEG data separated from the broadcast signal to a format for display on the interactive remote control unit,

and wherein the operation data is a request for more information, including the MPEG data separated from the broadcast signal, regarding the information contents of the signal displayed on the display, the first transmitter transmits the more information.

In an analogous art Mitchell, which discloses a system for providing supplemental content from a television system to a remote control, clearly teaches:

a separator configured to separate the MPEG data from the broadcast signal; (**Supplemental content is extracted from the MPEG signal, [0028]**)

a converter configured to convert the MPEG data separated from the broadcast signal to a format for display on the interactive remote control unit, (**Transmitter 212 includes a source encoder, [0035].**)

and wherein the operation data is a request for more information, including the MPEG data separated from the broadcast signal, regarding the information contents of the signal displayed on the display, the first transmitter transmits the more information. (**Fig. 5: In step 504 the**

**remote device 204 requests information from the STB 102, [0076], this information may include the separated MPEG data, [0042]. Fig. 5: In step 510 the STB 102 then transmits the requested data to the remote device 204, [0077].)**

Therefore, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Allen by transmitting separated and converted MPEG data from the STB to the remote control upon request, as taught by Mitchell, for the benefit of allowing the user to access higher-bandwidth applications that are of interest ([0042] Mitchell).

Consider **claim 40**, Allen combined with Mitchell, as in claim 38, clearly teaches the display is configured to simultaneously display motion picture data, still image data and text data. ([0042] Mitchell)

5. **Claims 16-20, 22, 25 and 28** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Allen et al. (US Patent Application Publication 2002/0154888)** in view of **Mitchell (US Patent Application Publication 2002/0162120)** as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of **Lilleness et al. (US Patent Application Publication 2003/0048295)**, herein Lilleness.

Consider **claim 16**, Allen combined with Mitchell, as in claim 1, clearly teaches the interactive remote control unit as defined in claim 1.

However, Allen combined with Mitchell, as in claim 1, does not explicitly teach the display further shows ads information, with the information contents and the selected content being displayed.

In an analogous art Lilleness, which discloses a system for controlling a television system using a portable electronic device with display, clearly teaches the display further shows ads information, with the information contents and the selected content being displayed. (**The programming guide of device 10 can include advertisements as shown in Fig. 16, see paragraph [0039]. Lilleness et al**)

Therefore, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Allen and Mitchell by displaying ad information on the display, as taught by Lilleness, for the benefit of

allowing an MSO to advertise a service the customer does not subscribe to ([0039] Lilleness)

Consider **claim 17**, Allen combined with Mitchell and Lilleness, as in claim 16, clearly teaches the ads information is formed at least any one of i) text information; ii) a still image; and iii) a motion picture. (Fig. 16 shows the advertisement described in paragraph [0039] as comprising text information. Lilleness)

Consider **claim 18**, Allen combined with Mitchell and Lilleness, as in claim 16, clearly teaches the ads information are displayed any one of on a periodical and a continuous basis. (The advertisements may be displayed periodically when certain shows are being or about to be broadcast, see paragraph [0039]. Lilleness.)

Consider **claim 19**, Allen combined with Mitchell and Lilleness, as in claim 16, clearly teaches in response to a request entered through the entry section, the display stops showing the ads information. (Advertisements can be opened in a separate “pop-up” window, see paragraph [0048] of Lilleness, which may be closed through user interaction with the entry section.)

If applicant disagrees with the rejection of claim 20 in view of Allen and Mitchell as indicated above, regarding the no-charge service information, the alternative of charged service information is hereby rejected.

Consider **claim 20**, Allen combined with Mitchell, as in claim 1, clearly teaches a system for controlling a device using a portable electronic interactive unit;

However, Allen combined with Mitchell, as in claim 1, does not explicitly teach the information contents provided to the user being charged.

In the same field of endeavor Lilleness, which discloses a system for controlling a television system using a portable electronic device with display, clearly teaches;

wherein the information contents contain at least any one of no-charge service information and charged service information. (The service provided to the user may be a subscription service, see paragraph [0038] of Lilleness.)

Therefore, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Allen and Mitchell by providing charged service information to the portable handheld device of the user, as taught by Lilleness, for the benefit of supplying services, such as video on demand, to those who subscribe to the service ([0038] Lilleness)

Consider **claim 22**, Allen combined with Mitchell, as in claim 21, clearly teaches a system for controlling a device using a portable electronic interactive unit;

However, Allen combined with Mitchell, as in claim 21, do not explicitly teach the information is provided as a video-on-demand service, the display shows at least any one of i) text information, ii) a still image, and iii) a motion picture in order to introduce the contents data.

In the same field of endeavor Lilleness, which discloses a system for controlling a television system using a portable electronic device with display, clearly teaches the information is provided as a video-on-demand service, the display shows at least any one of i) text information, ii) a still image, and iii) a motion picture in order to introduce the contents data. (**Display area 150 of Fig. 15 shows text information for a VOD service, see paragraph [0038] of Lilleness**)

Therefore, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Allen and Mitchell by displaying text information when the information was a video on demand service, as taught by Lilleness, for the benefit of supplying services, such as video on demand, to those who subscribe to the service ([0038] Lilleness)

Consider **claim 25**, Allen combined with Mitchell, as in claim 21, clearly teaches a system for controlling a device using a portable electronic interactive unit;

However, Allen combined with Mitchell, as in claim 21, do not explicitly teach a timer for obtaining at least any one of i) time elapsed since the display has shown the contents data; and ii) time elapsed since a previous operation on the remote control unit, wherein the controller requests the display, at a conclusion of a predetermined period of time, so as to perform any one of following operations: i) having blanked display; and ii) switching the contents data to different contents data.

In the same field of endeavor Lilleness, which discloses a system for controlling a television system using a portable electronic device with display, clearly teaches 25. (Original) The interactive remote control unit as defined in claim 21 further includes a timer for obtaining at least any one of i) time elapsed since the display has shown the contents data; and ii) time elapsed since a previous operation on the remote control unit, wherein the controller requests the display, at a conclusion of a predetermined period of time, so as to perform any one of following operations: i) having blanked display; and ii) switching the contents data to different contents data. (**Device 10 can display an advertisement for a given period of time then change the advertisement when a specific time period has passed, see paragraph [0039] of Lilleness.**)

Therefore, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Allen and Mitchell by changing the displayed contents after a certain time period, as taught by Lilleness, for the benefit of associating advertising with the displayed content ([0039] Lilleness)

Consider **claim 28**, Allen combined with Mitchell and Lilleness, as in claim 25, clearly teach wherein the unit changes information shown in the display without regard to a request entered through the entry section. (**Device 10 can display an advertisement for a given period of time then change the advertisement when a specific time period has passed, see paragraph [0039] of Lilleness.**)

6. Claims 30-34, 36, 37 and 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Allen et al. (US Patent Application Publication 2002/0154888), herein Allen, in view of Terada et al. (US Patent 7,236,185), herein Terada.

Consider **claim 30**, Allen clearly teaches an interactive remote control unit configured to control a device to be controlled through bi-directional wireless communications, (**Fig. 2**) the unit comprising:

- a) a receiver configured to receive a signal from the device to be controlled (**Fig. 5: Television program reception component 566 receives a program list 511, which is broadcast over the network 101, [0077], the program list 511 is transferred to program list reception component 510 of the remote control 106, [0065].**)
- b) a display configured to display information contents of the broadcast signal received at the receiver; (**Fig. 5 Display 530, [0071]**)
- c) an entry section configured to accept input data with respect to the information contents shown on the display; (**Fig. 5 User selection 512, [0067]**)
- d) a transmitter configured to transmit operation data for the device to be controlled according to the input data (**Fig. 5 Transmission 536, [0075]**)
- e) a controller configured to govern the receiver, the display, and the transmitter. (**Fig.4 CPU 416, [0061]**)

However, Allen does not explicitly teach the device to be controlled is a camera, which transmits information on an operating condition of the camera.

In an analogous art Terada, which discloses a system for remotely controlling a device, clearly teaches the device to be controlled is a camera, (**Fig. 1 Image capturing apparatus 2**) which transmits information on an operating condition of the camera. (**Fig. 4: In step S23 the camera sent function information to the operation apparatus 3, column 8 lines 42-51.**)

Therefore, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Allen by controlling a camera, which transmits information on an operating condition of the camera, as taught by Terada, for the benefit of allowing one device to control many types of cameras (column 1 lines 21-31 Terada).

Consider **claim 31**, Allen combined with Terada, as in claim 30, clearly teaches the remote control unit controls the camera for at least any one of i) determining an angle; ii) zooming; and iii) focusing in response to the input data entered through the entry section according to the operating condition. (**column 5 lines 17-23 Terada**)

Consider **claim 32**, Allen combined with Terada, as in claim 30, clearly teaches the transmitter and the receiver communicate with the device to be controlled under communication standards of any one of Bluetooth, 802.11b, 802.11a, 802.11g, and ZigBee. (**[0036] Allen**)

Consider **claim 33**, Allen combined with Terada, as in claim 30, clearly teaches the display shows contents data of the information by an operator's action of any one of i) touching the unit; and ii) operating the unit. (**[0039] Allen**)

Consider **claim 34**, Allen combined with Terada, as in claim 30, clearly teaches the display shows details of the contents data in response to a request entered through the entry section. (**column 10 lines 17-23 Terada**)

Consider **claim 36**, Allen combined with Terada, as in claim 30, clearly teaches the entry section includes a touch panel formed on the display section. (**[0039] Allen**)

Consider **claim 37**, Allen combined with Terada, as in claim 30, clearly teaches the display contains a plurality of sub-windows, each of which bears different information. (**Fig. 5, column 10 lines 24-37 Terada**)

Consider **claim 39**, Allen clearly teaches a system comprising a device to be controlled and an interactive remote control unit configured to control a device to be controlled through bi-directional wireless communications, (**Fig. 2**)

wherein the device to be controlled includes:

a first transmitter configured to transmit a signal to the interactive remote control unit; (**Fig. 3: Wireless transmitter 202, [0048].**)

a first receiver configured to receive operation data for the device by the interactive remote control unit, (**Fig. 3: Wireless receiver 204, [0048]**)

wherein the interactive remote control unit includes:

a second receiver configured to receive the broadcast signal from the device to be controlled; (**Fig. 4: Wireless receiver 204, [0048]. Fig. 5: Television program reception component 566 receives a program list 511, which is broadcast over the network 101, [0077], the program list 511 is transferred to program list reception component 510 of the remote control 106, [0065].**)

a display configured to display information contents of the broadcast signal received at the second receiver; (**Fig. 4: Display screen 250, [0062]**)

an entry section configured to accept input data with respect to the information contents shown on the display; (**Fig. 4: User controls 420, [0063]**)

a second transmitter configured to transmit operation data for the device to be controlled according to the input data; (**Fig. 4: Wireless transmitter 202. Fig. 5 Transmission 536, [0075]**)

a controller configured to govern the second receiver, the display, and the second transmitter, (**Fig.4 CPU 416, [0061]**)

However, Allen does not explicitly teach the device to be controlled is a camera, which transmits information on an operating condition of the camera.

In an analogous art Terada, which discloses a system for remotely controlling a device, clearly teaches the device to be controlled is a camera, (**Fig. 1 Image capturing apparatus 2**) which transmits information on an operating condition of the camera. (**Fig. 4: In step S23 the camera sent function information to the operation apparatus 3, column 8 lines 42-51.**)

Therefore, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Allen by controlling a camera, which transmits information on an operating condition of the camera, as

taught by Terada, for the benefit of allowing one device to control many types of cameras (column 1 lines 21-31 Terada).

7. Claim 35 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Allen et al. (US Patent Application Publication 2002/0154888)** in view of **Terada et al. (US Patent 7,236,185)** as applied to claim 30 above, and further in view of **Mitchell (US Patent Application Publication 2002/0162120)**.

Consider **claim 35**, Allen combined with Terada, as in claim 30, clearly teaches a system for controlling a device using a portable electronic interactive unit.

However, Allen combined with Terada, as in claim 30, does not explicitly teach the unit outputs sound so as to correspond to the information contents shown in the display.

In an analogous art Mitchell, which discloses a system for providing supplemental content from a television system to a remote control, clearly teaches the unit outputs sound so as to correspond to the information contents shown in the display. (**The additional data provided to remote device 204 of Fig. 2 can include audio information, see paragraph [0022] of Mitchell.**)

Therefore, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Allen and Terada by playing sound from the handheld unit to correspond to the content displayed, as taught by Mitchell, for the benefit of providing the user with a greater variety of information content that can be utilized ([0022] Mitchell).

8. Claim 41 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Allen et al. (US Patent Application Publication 2002/0154888)** in view **Mitchell (US Patent Application Publication 2002/0162120)** as applied to claim 38 above, and further in view of **Knowles et al. (US Patent Application Publication 2003/0079227)**, herein Knowles.

Consider **claim 41**, Allen combined with Mitchell, as in claim 38, clearly teaches a system for controlling a device using a portable electronic interactive unit.

However, Allen combined with Mitchell, as in claim 38, does not explicitly teach the display includes a plurality of user selectable tabs, each tab configured to be selected for displaying one of EPG data, television program data, motion picture data.

In an analogous art Knowles, which discloses a system for displaying programming information, clearly teaches the display includes a plurality of user selectable tabs selected for displaying a variety of information. (**Fig. 3 Tabs 108, [0131]**)

Therefore, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Allen and Mitchell by including a plurality of user selectable tabs selected for displaying a variety of information, as taught by Knowles, for the benefit of allowing easier navigation of the information.

### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to John R. Schnurr whose telephone number is (571) 270-1458. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 7:30am to 5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Christopher Grant can be reached on (571) 272-7294. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

JRS



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